In the claims:

Cancel claim 2 without prejudice.

Add the following claim:

8. An optical waveguide, comprising a core, said core being doped with laser-active ions selected from the group consisting of neodymium, thulium, holmium, ytterbium, and praseodymium, said core being additionally doped with Ce for reducing radiation sensitivity, said doping with Ce constitutes 5-200% of a concentration of the laser-active ions in mol %.

Amend the following claims:

4. An optical amplifier, comprising a component which is an optical waveguide, said optical waveguide including a core, said core being doped with laser-active ions selected from the group consisting of [neodym] neodymium, thulium, holmium, ytterbium, and [praseodym] praseodymium, said core being additionally doped with Ce for reducing radiation sensitivity.

5. An optical power amplifier, comprising a component which is an optical waveguide, including a core, said core being doped with laser-active ions selected from the group consisting of [neodym] neodymium, thulium, holmium, ytterbium and [praseodym] praseodymium, said core being additionally doped with Ce for reducing radiation sensitivity.

6. A laser, comprising an optical waveguide including a core, said core being doped with laser-active ions selected from the group consisting of [neodym] neodymium, thulium, holmium, ytterbium and [praseodym] praseodymium, said core being additionally doped with Ce for reducing radiation sensitivity.

7. An optical device which is used under radiation loading, comprising an optical waveguide including a core selected from the group consisting of [neodym] neodymium, thulium, holmium, ytterbium and [praseodym] praseodymium, said core being doped with laser-active ions, said core being additionally doped with Ce for reducing radiation sensitivity.

Amended claims:

4. An optical amplifier, comprising a component which is an optical waveguide, said optical waveguide including a core, said core being doped with laser-active ions selected from the group consisting of neodymium, thulium, holmium, ytterbium, and praseodymium, said core being additionally doped with Ce for reducing radiation sensitivity.

5. An optical power amplifier, comprising a component which is an optical waveguide, including a core, said core being doped with laser-active ions selected from the group consisting of neodymium, thulium, holmium, ytterbium and praseodymium, said core being additionally doped with Ce for reducing radiation sensitivity.

6. A laser, comprising an optical waveguide including a core, said core being doped with laser-active ions selected from the group consisting of neodymium, thulium, holmium, ytterbium and praseodymium, said core being additionally doped with Ce for reducing radiation sensitivity.

7. An optical device which is used under radiation loading, comprising an optical waveguide including a core selected from the group

consisting of neodymium, thulium, holmium, ytterbium and praseodymium, said core being doped with laser-active ions, said core being additionally doped with Ce for reducing radiation sensitivity.

In the specification:

Page 3, first paragraph in lines 1-4, amend as follows:

Despite this, there are no today convincing solutions for doping with laser-active ions (rare earths with erbium, [neodym] neodymium, ytterbium) for accumulated radiation doses of 50-200 kRAD, which occur during long-time space applications or undersea cables.

Page 3, in line 5-7, amend as follows:

The firm Shott suggested passive glasses with [Cer]Ce-codoping which are not however doped with laser-active ions. These glasses have a relatively low absorptions induced by radiation.

Page 5, amend the paragraph in lines 9-12, as follows:

The invention can be used for all laser-active ions in fibers of [neodym] neodymium (Nd) erbium (Er) thululum (Tm), holmium (Ho) ytterbium (Yb), [praseodym]] praseodimium (Pr), and for all fiber initial materials, such as silicate glass, quartz, fluoride glass.

Amended specification:

Page 3, first paragraph in lines 1-4, amended:

Despite this, there are no today convincing solutions for doping with laser-active ions (rare earths with erbium, neodymium, ytterbium) for accumulated radiation doses of 50-200 kRAD, which occur during long-time space applications or undersea cables.

Page 3, in line 5-7, amended:

The firm Shott suggested passive glasses with Ce-codoping which are not however doped with laser-active ions. These glasses have a relatively low absorptions induced by radiation.

Page 5, amended paragraph in lines 9-12:

The invention can be used for all laser-active ions in fibers of neodymium (Nd) erbium (Er) thuluium (Tm), holmium (Ho) ytterbium (Yb), praseodimium (Pr), and for all fiber initial materials, such as silicate glass, quartz, fluoride glass.